1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA** 3 Case No.: 2:20-cv-01831-JAD-DJA 4 Pete Kefalas, 5 Plaintiff **Order Dismissing Action** 6 v. 7 Hill, et al., 8 Defendants 9 Plaintiff Pete Kefalas brings this civil-rights case under § 1983 for events he alleges 10 occurred during his incarceration at High Desert State Prison. On June 28, 2021, the magistrate 11 judge ordered Kefalas to file an updated address with the court by July 26, 2021.² The 12 magistrate judge expressly warned him that his failure to timely comply with the order would 13 result in the dismissal of this case.³ The deadline has passed, and Kefalas has not filed an 14 updated address. 15 District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and "[i]n the exercise of 16 that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal" of a case. ⁴ A 17 court may dismiss an action with prejudice based on a party's failure to prosecute an action, 18 failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules.⁵ In determining whether to 19 20 ¹ ECF No. 1-1 (complaint). 21 22 ² ECF No. 5 (order). 23 3 Id. 24 ⁴ Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). 25 ⁵ See Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53–54 (9th Cir. 1995) (dismissal for noncompliance with 26 local rule); Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to comply with an order requiring amendment of complaint); Carev v. King, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440– 27 41 (9th Cir. 1988) (dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring pro se plaintiffs to

keep court apprised of address); Malone v. U.S. Postal Service, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir.

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dismiss an action for lack of prosecution, failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules, the court must consider several factors: (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives.⁶

I find that the first two factors—the public's interest in expeditiously resolving the litigation and the court's interest in managing the docket—weigh in favor of dismissing this case. The risk-of-prejudice factor also weighs in favor of dismissal because a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. The fourth factor is greatly outweighed by the factors in favor of dismissal, and a court's warning to a party that his failure to obey the court's order will result in dismissal satisfies the consideration-of-alternatives requirement. Kefalas was warned that his case would be dismissed without prejudice if he failed to update his address by July 26, 2021. So, Kefalas had adequate warning that his failure to update his address would result in this case's dismissal.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that **this action is DISMISSED** without prejudice based on Kefalas's failure to file an updated address in compliance with this court's June 28, 2021, order;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* [ECF No. 4] is DENIED as moot; and

^{1987) (}dismissal for failure to comply with court order); *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for lack of prosecution and failure to comply with local rules).

⁶ Thompson, 782 F.2d at 831; Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1423–24; Malone, 833 F.2d at 130; Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1260–61; Ghazali, 46 F.3d at 53.

⁷ See Anderson v. Air West, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976).

⁸ Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262; Malone, 833 F.2d at 132–33; Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1424.

⁹ ECF No. 5 (order).

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